

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-fifth Legislature - Second Regular Session

HOUSE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES

Report of Interim Meeting
Friday, October 28, 2022
-- 11:00 A.M.

MINUTES RECEIVED
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

10-31-22

Convened 11:11 A.M.

Adjourned 1:10 P.M.

Members Present

Representative Jermaine, Chairman
Representative Daniel Hernandez, Vice-Chairman
Ms. Begay-Kroupa
Mr. Etnire
Senator Hatathlie
Ms. Ignacio
Ms. Nez-Manuel
Ms. Russell
Mr. Urbina

Members Absent

Ms. Antone
Lt. Hechavarria

Agenda

Original Agenda – Attachment 1

Request to Speak


Report – Attachment 2

Committee Attendance

Report – Attachment 3

Presentations

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Attachments (Handouts)</u>
Alfred Urbina, Attorney General	Office of the Attorney General, Pascua Yaqui Tribe	4
Christopher Sharp, Associate Director	Research on Violent Victimization Lab, ASU	5



Angela Hall, Committee Secretary
October 31, 2022

(Original attachments on file in the Office of the Chief Clerk; video archives available at <http://www.azleg.gov>)

Interim agendas can be obtained via the Internet at <http://www.azleg.gov/Interim-Committees>

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERIM MEETING NOTICE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

HOUSE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Date: Friday, October 28, 2022

Time: 11:00 A.M.

Place: Albert V. Garcia Police Auditorium
7777 South Camino Huivism, Tucson, AZ 85757

Convened 11:11am
Adjourned 1:10pm

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Traditional Blessing
3. Opening Song
4. Welcome and Purpose
5. Committee Member Introductions
6. Presentations:
 - o VAWA 2022 and Castro-Huerta Update
 - Alfred Urbina, Attorney General, Pascua Yaqui Tribe
 - o ASU Research on Violent Victimization Lab (ROVV) Update
 - Dr. Kate Fox and ROVV Team
7. Public Testimony/Comments
8. Closing
9. Adjourn

Members:

Rep. Daniel Hernandez
Representative Jennifer Jermaine, Chair
~~Representative Jasmine Blackwater-Nygren~~, Vice Chair
Senator Theresa Hatathlie-Delmar
Monica Antone
Jolyana Begay-Kroupa
Paul Etnire

Christopher Hechavarria
April Ignacio
Debbie Nez-Manuel
Kim Russell
Alfred Urbina

10/19/2022
JY

*The committee may go into an executive session to receive testimony or documents pursuant to House and Senate Rules.

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Please PRINT Clearly

Committee on MMU Bill Number _____
Date 10/28/22 ☐ Support ☐ Oppose ☐ Neutral
Name Lynelle Blackwater Need to Speak? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Representing individual family member Are you a registered lobbyist? NO
Complete Address RR1 Box 86K Coolidge AZ 85128
E-mail Address blkwtr@gmail.com Phone Number 480 258 4624

Comments: _____

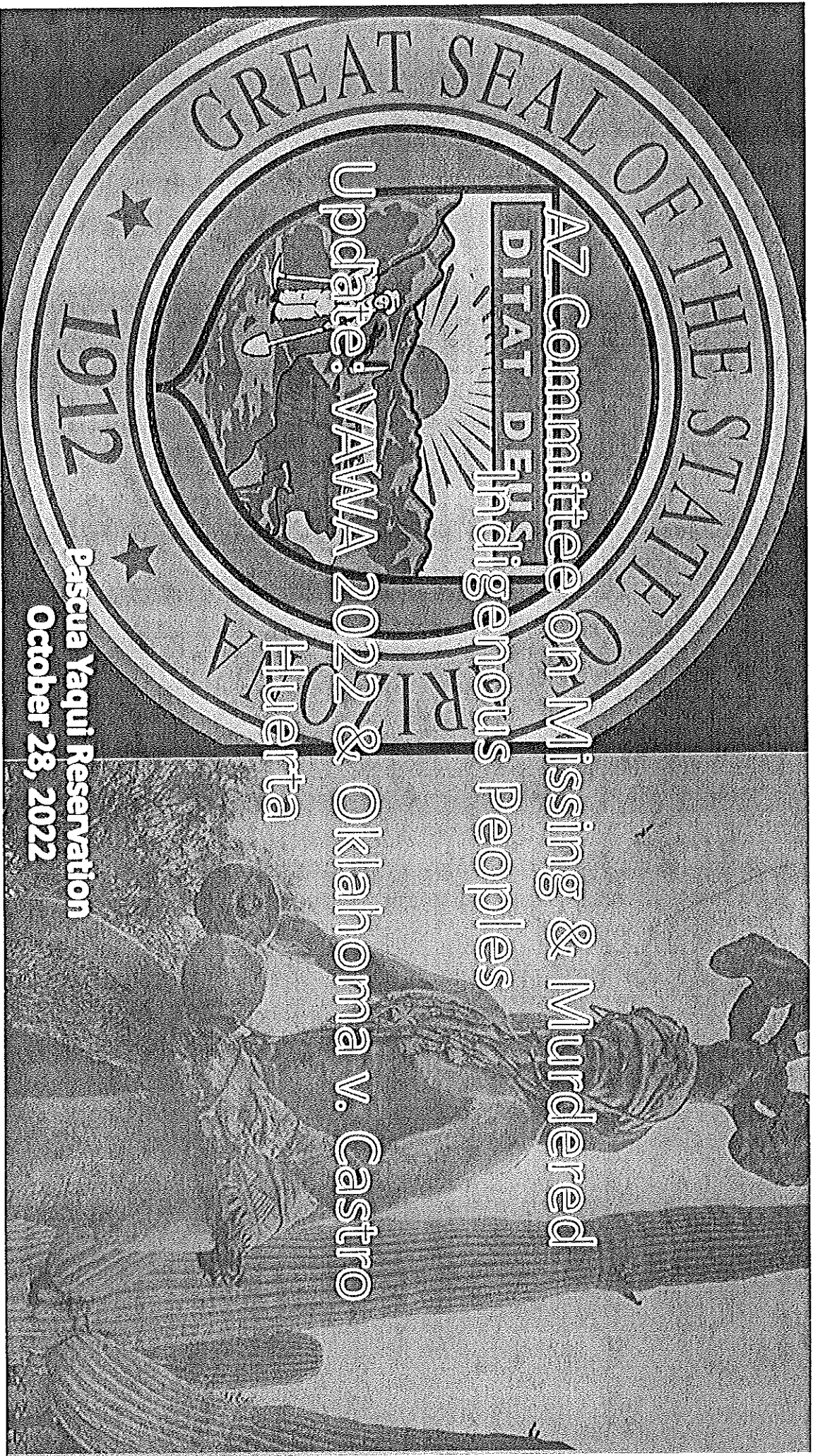
FIVE-MINUTE SPEAKING LIMIT

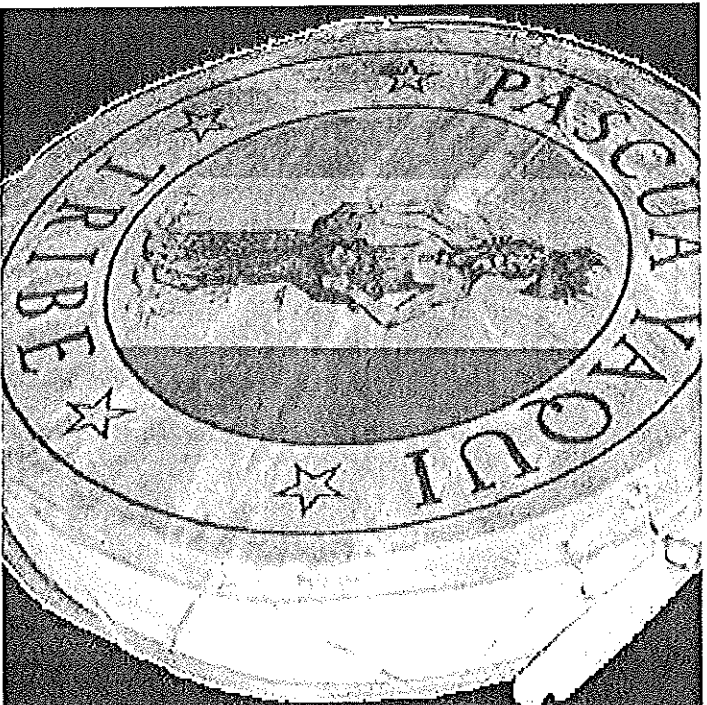
ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE
Fifty-fifth Legislature - Second Regular Session
COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE RECORD

COMMITTEE ON AD HOC COMMITTEE ON MISSING AND MURDERED
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

CHAIRMAN: Jennifer Jermaine VICE-CHAIRMAN: Daniel Hernandez for
Jasmine Blackwater-
Nygren

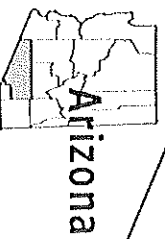
DATE	10/28/22	1/22	1/22	1/22	1/22
CONVENED	11:11a.m	m	m	m	m
RECESSED					
RECONVENED					
ADJOURNED	1:10pm				
MEMBERS:					
Ms. Antone, A	-				
Ms. Begay-Kroupa, A	✓				
Mr. Etnire, P	✓				
Mr. Hechavarria, C	-				
Ms Ignacio, A	✓				
Ms Nez-Manuel, D	✓				
Ms. Russel, K	✓				
Ms Urbina, A	✓				
Ms. Hatathlie-Delmar, T	✓				
Blackwater-Nygren-J, Hernandez, D Vice-Chairman	✓				
Jermaine, J, Chairman	✓				
	√ Present	--- Absent	exc	Excused	





PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE

- Two square mile reservation, 5-6,000 residents.
- 7 miles from City of Tucson, AZ
- 22,000+ enrolled tribal members
 - 7 off-reservation Yaqui communities
 - 11,973 members over 18 yoa
- U.S. Census appx. 500 non-tribal members reside on reservation
- 877 non-Indian government and casino employees (32% of all employees)



Pascua Yaqui Tribe



HISTORICAL IMPACT OF WAR, VIOLENCE, AND DISEASE

Since 1533, The arrival of European colonizers brought war, violence, and the spread of deadly diseases to the Yaqui, including smallpox, bubonic plague, chickenpox, cholera, the common cold, influenza, malaria, measles, scarlet fever, sexually transmitted diseases, typhoid, typhus, and tuberculosis.



STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

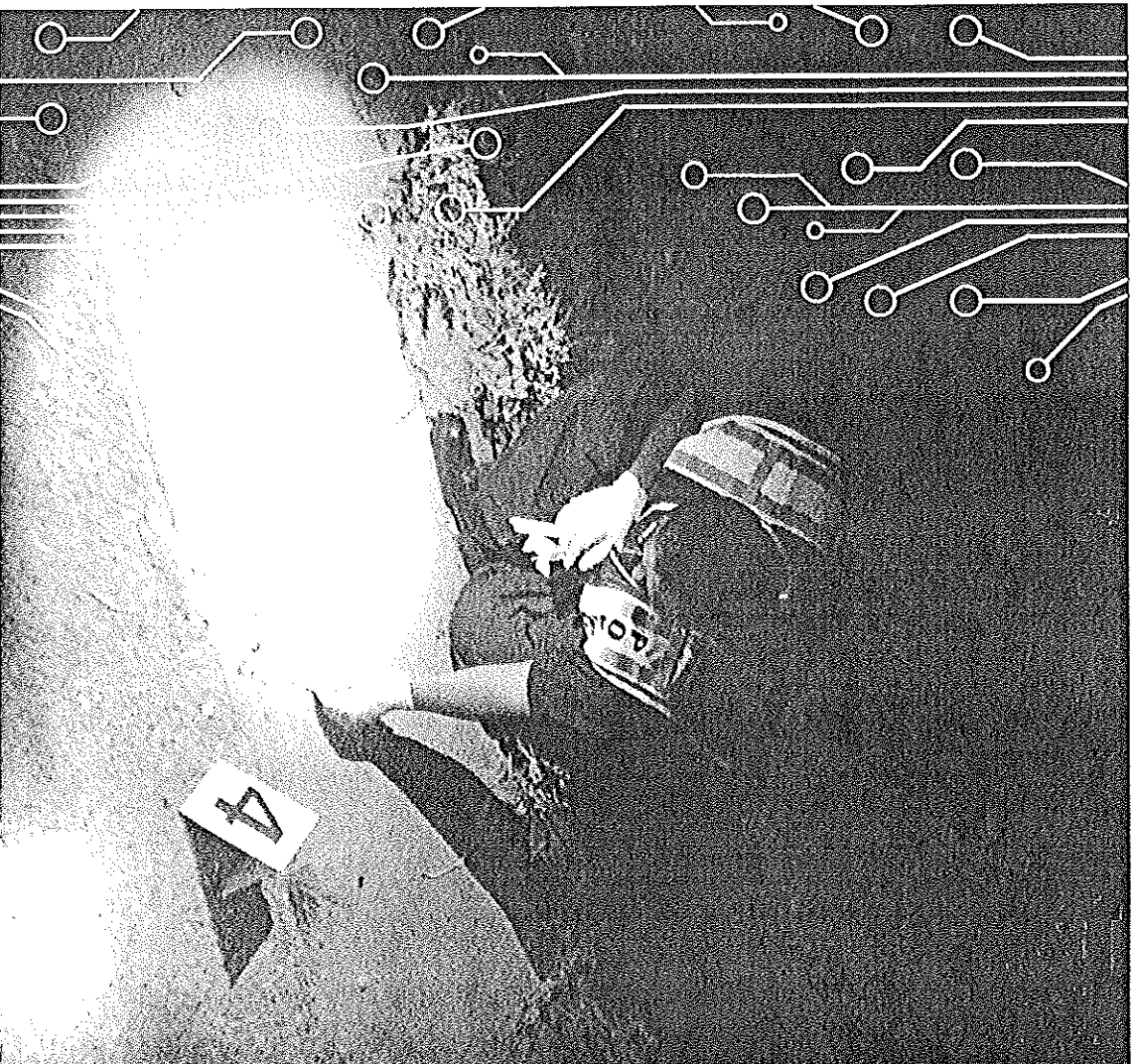
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country

- Supreme Court held that absent congressional action, tribes cannot prosecute non-Indians—*US v. Oliphant* (1978)
- Result was only federal government could prosecute non-Indian who committed crime against an Indian

Sentencing limitations imposed on tribal courts by ICRA

- Maximum one year and/or \$5000 fine per offense

US Attorneys declined to prosecute many violent crimes that occur in Indian country, particularly misdemeanor DV cases



PROBLEM CONT.

- Federal Case Declinations
- Inadequate Sentencing authority under the ICRA
- Serious Crimes going unpunished (Public Safety Crisis)
- Tribes using consecutive sentencing without providing Attorneys to Defendants (Civil Rights)
- Non-Indians Defendants going unpunished
- No Justice for victims and families

GOALS OF VAWA 2013

- Close jurisdictional gap that allows offenders to escape prosecution
- Protect Native Women
- Return to Tribes power to protect reservation communities
- March 7, 2013





TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

Tribes could choose to exercise their sovereign power to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence certain non-Indians who assault Indian spouses or dating partners or violate a protection order in Indian country.

VAWA 2013

• If a tribe complied with statutory prerequisites, VAWA 2013 restored to the tribe the ability to prosecute defendants

- Who live or work in the tribe's Indian country OR

- who are a spouse, intimate partner of

- a tribal member or

- an Indian who lives in tribe's Indian country; and

- Who commit

- dating violence or

- domestic violence or

- violate a protection order

- Within the tribe's Indian country

INDIAN COUNTRY JUSTICE ROADMAP & TOOLS



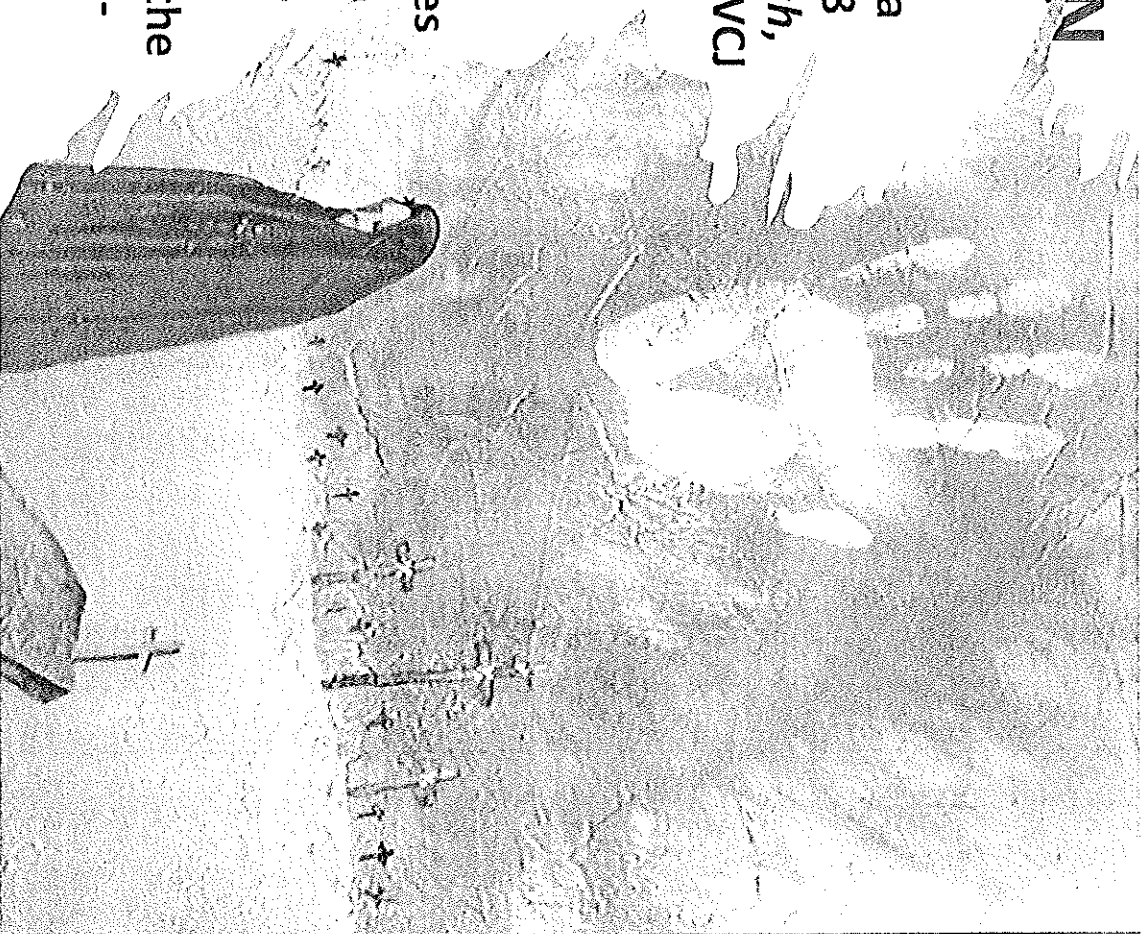
PYT VAWA JUSTICE SYSTEM



- ❖ Police, Victim Services, and Court System (Prosecutor, Court, Probation) funded partially by 638 contract and federal grants.
- ❖ Detention Services: Provided by BJA through federal contract (soon to add B.O.P.)
- ❖ Public Defender, Fire Department, Defense contracts, on-call interpreters, Pro-Tem Judges, & Pre-trial Services operate mainly on tribal funds.
- ❖ Major Crime investigations conducted by Tribal Police Investigators and local F.B.I. Other Programs: SLEEC & State certified officers, SAUSA prosecutors, MDT for Major, Child, & Sex crimes, support from Univ. of Arizona Rogers School of Law.
- ❖ Technology: NCIC access, regional radio system, and digital video court recording
- ❖ Health: IHS Self Governance, provides medical, treatment, & behavioral health services (local hospitals used), Tribal clinic.

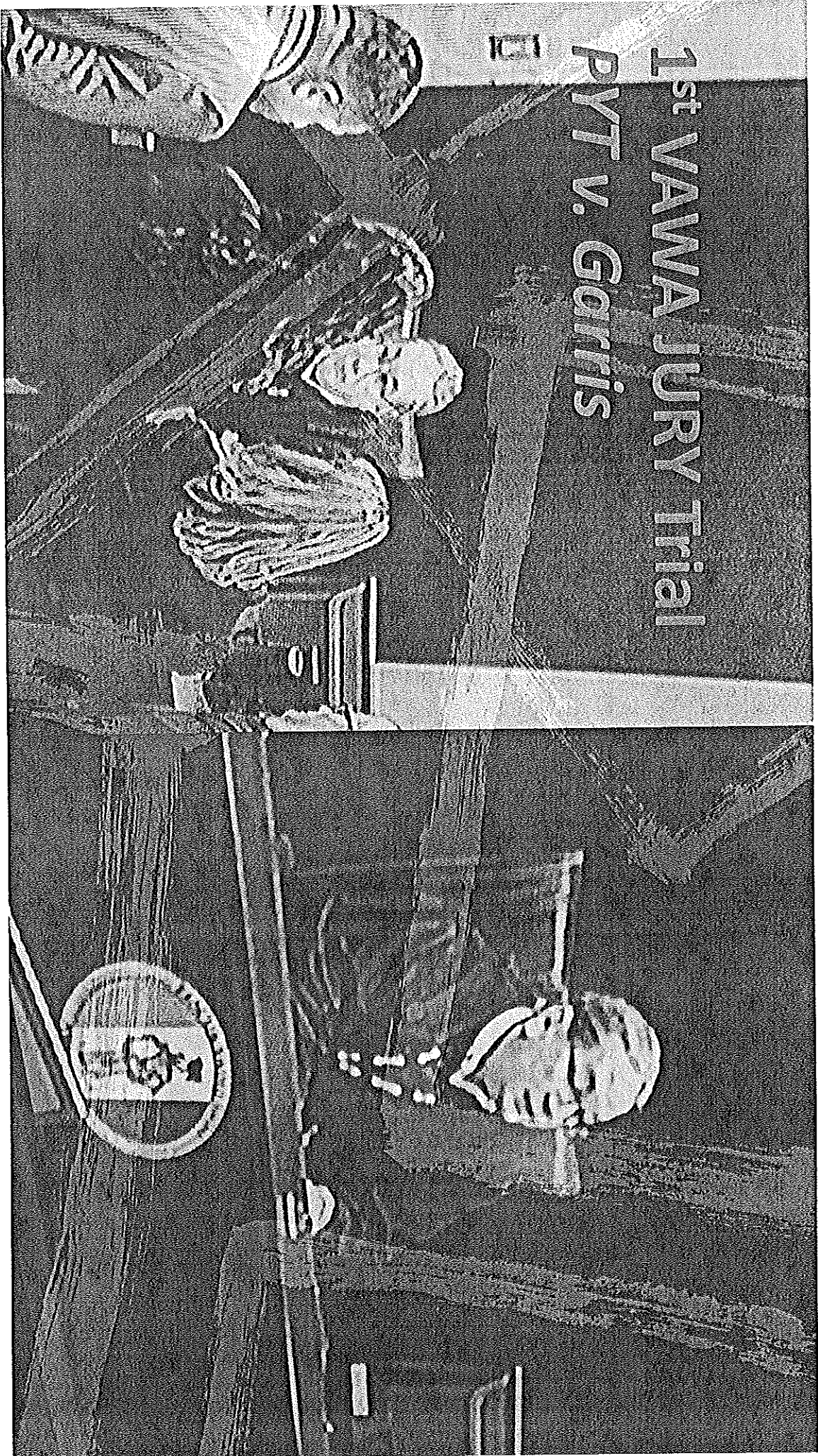
PASCUA YAQUI NON-INDIAN VAWA 2013 CASES

- On July 2, 2014, The Pascua Yaqui Tribe convicted a non-Indian in tribal court. First time since the 1978 U.S. Supreme Court decision *Oliphant v. Suquamish*, The Pascua Yaqui Tribe began exercising VAWA SDVCJ on February 20, 2014 (Pilot Tribe).
- the Tribe has conducted 108 investigations of DV perpetrated by non-Indians. There have been 80 cases charged in the Pascua Yaqui Tribal Court.
- The Tribe has successfully convicted 38 VAWA cases
- 28 cases were dismissed and 15 were declined.
- There are currently, open cases on warrant status.
- The Tribe has conducted three jury trials.
- On May 9, 2017, The Pascua Yaqui Tribe became the first Tribe to secure a jury trial conviction of a non-Indian in Tribal Court since the *Oliphant* decision.



1st VAWMA JURY Trial PYT v. Garris

11



1ST JURY TRIAL CONVICTION



- May 9, 2017
- Frank Jaimez (Non-Indian Defendant) (Lineal Descendant)
- DV Malignant Mischief (Criminal Damage) destruction of property. Offense Date: September 2016
- 2nd VAWA Conviction (strangling victim) (on Probation)
- Jury Composition: 3 Tribal Members, 3 Non-Indians
- Sentenced June 7, 2017.

VAWMA DATA COLLECTED

108 investigations were conducted: 64 defendants (57 male, 7 female)

The majority of VAWA defendants were Hispanic. Of the 64 defendants, at least 27 have committed a second offense since VAWA 2013 implementation. One defendant has 5 arrests, and one has nine VAWA arrests.

These cases have included violent injuries such as hair dragging, strangulation, bruising, closed fist strikes to the face, and throwing fire.

The most noteworthy issue was the inability to charge child victims involved in SDVCJ cases.

There were more than 32 children present during the acts of domestic violence. Some were witnesses to domestic violence and victims themselves.

Multiple child dependency cases have arisen as a result of VAWA SDVCJ investigations.

Arizona Daily Star

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Monday, February 15, 2010
\$2.00 per - Standard Section

US easiness
entry rule
for some
refugees

to prosecute some non-Indians

Pascua Yaqui get new authority

Arizona Daily Star

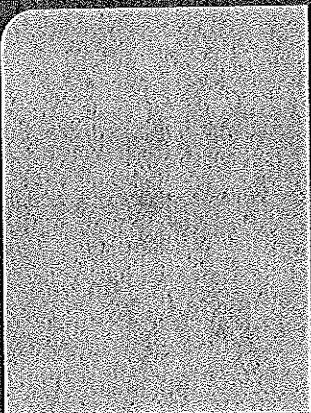
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Monday, February 15, 2010
\$2.00 per - Standard Section

US easiness
entry rule
for some
refugees

to prosecute some non-Indians

Pascua Yaqui get new authority



VAWWA 2022

Each reauthorization has strengthened the bill and includes provisions expected of enhancing safety for Native victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and trafficking.

2022 Reauthorization was signed into law on March 15, 2022. Many changes went into effect on Oct. 1, 2022.



VAWA 2022 (H.R. 2471)

The tribal provisions of VAWA 2022 are included in Title VIII of Division IV of the omnibus appropriations bill. Section A of Title VIII includes:

Sec. 801. Findings and purposes This section takes note of the very high rates of violence against Native women, the success of SDVCA, and the need for additional efforts on the part of Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments to address this violence.

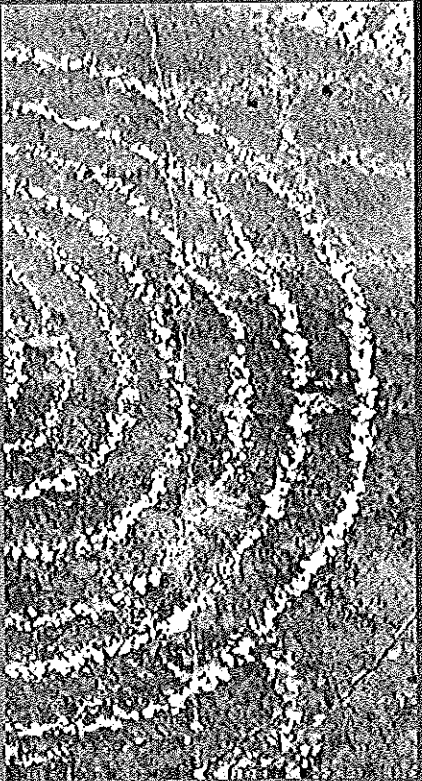


VAWA 2022 (H.R. 2471)

Sec. 802. Tribal Access Program (TAP)

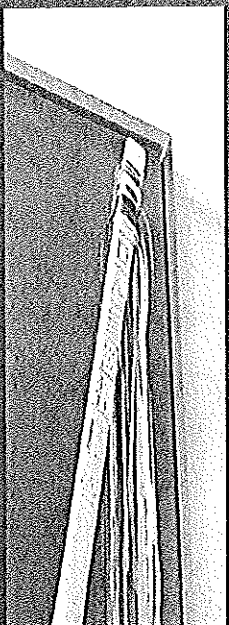
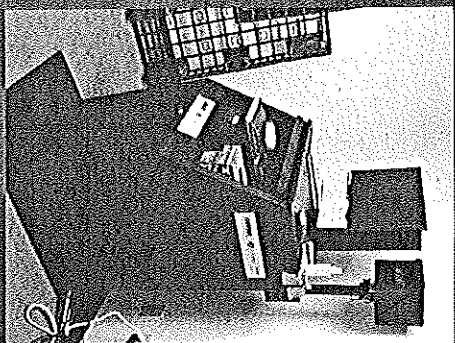
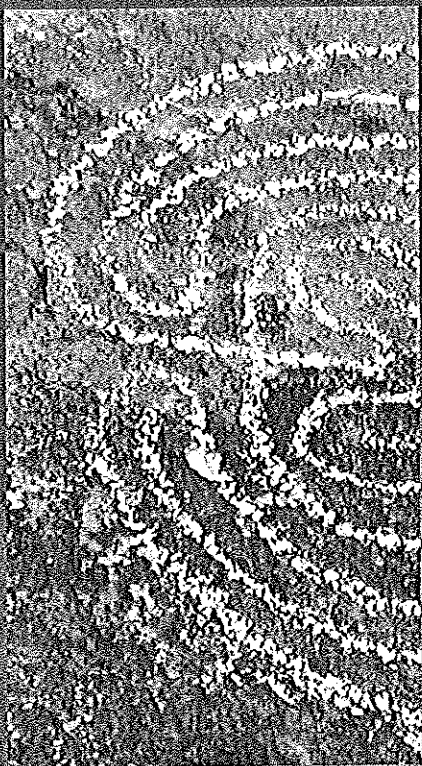
- Reauthorizes TAP with \$6 million in funding
- Amends 34 USC 41101 to empower Tribes to enact laws authorizing access to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) criminal history record information for Tribally-authorized background check purposes.





TRIBAL ACCESS PROGRAM

TRIBAL ACCESS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

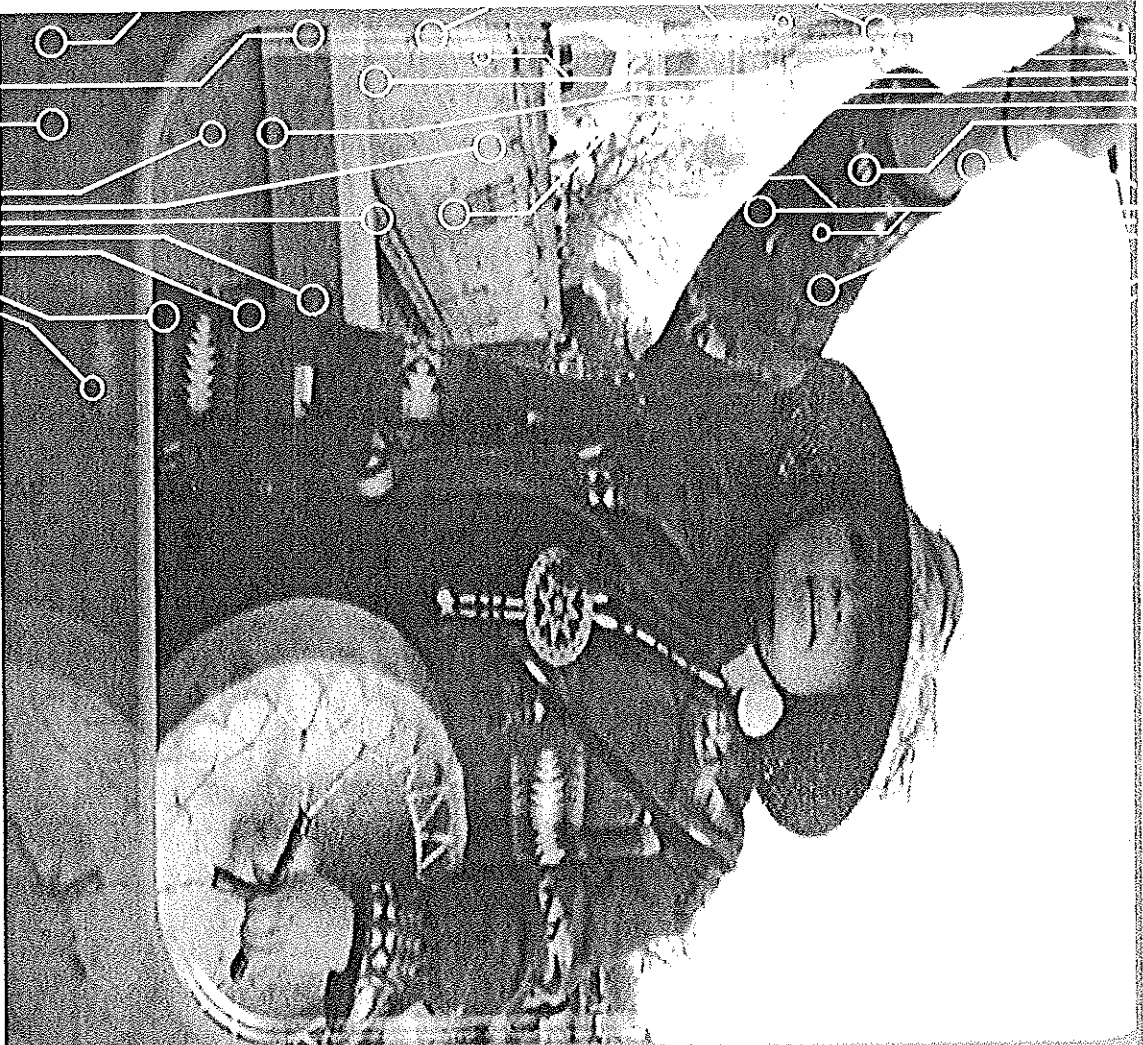


VAWA 2022 (H.R. 2471)

Sec. 804. Tribal Jurisdiction Over Covered Crimes

Amends 25 USC 1304, which was originally enacted as part of VAWA 2013. Replaces the term “special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction (SDVCJ)” with “special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction (SDVCJ)” throughout the law.

- Introduces the term “covered crimes” to describe the conduct that can be prosecuted under tribal law in tribal courts.





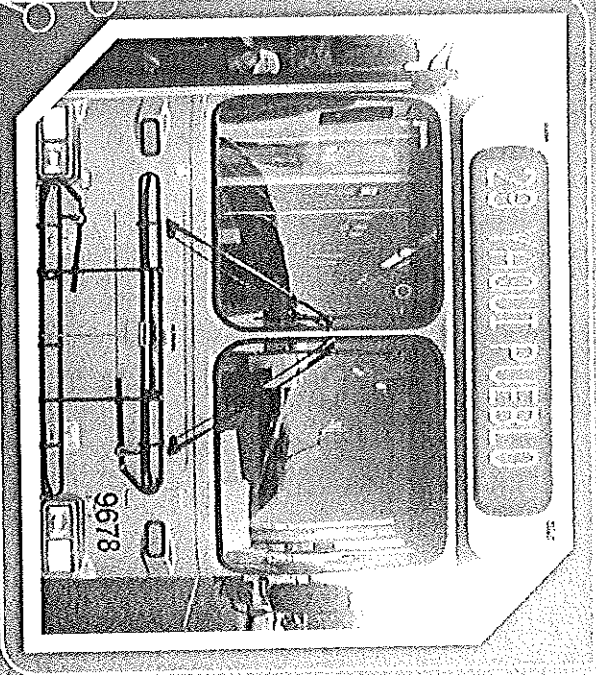
GRACE DUGGAN TRIBAL JUSTICE CENTER

CHANGES TO WHAT CAN BE CHARGED IN TRIBAL COURT

Adds categories of crimes that
can be prosecuted in tribal court:

- Sexual violence;
- Stalking;
- Sex Trafficking;
- Child violence;
- Obstruction of justice; and
- Assaults against Justice
Personnel.

CHANGES TO WHAT CAN BE CHARGED IN TRIBAL COURT (CONT.)



Proposed amendments to Section 804 will also:

• expand definitions of “domestic violence” and “family violence” to give additional deference to how these terms may be defined in tribal law.

These changes remove the “violence committed” language that had left tribes unable to prosecute domestic violence crimes that were not sufficiently “violent.”

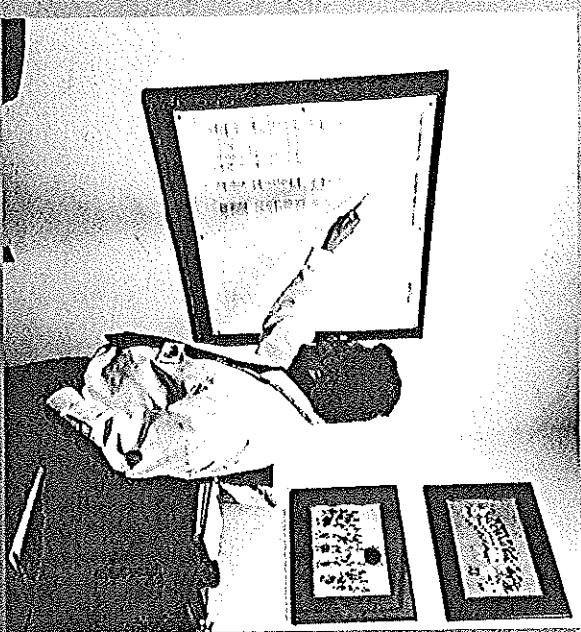
CHANGES TO WHAT CAN BE CHARGED IN TRIBAL COURT (CONT.)

(7) Domestic Violence.—The term domestic violence means any violation of the criminal law of the Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs that is committed by—

(A) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim by

(B) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

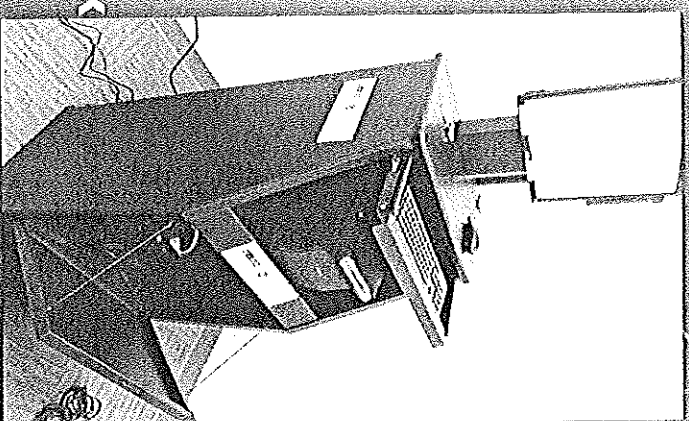
(C) a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; or by (D) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of an Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violation occurs.



CHANGES TO WHO CAN BE CHARGED IN TRIBAL COURT

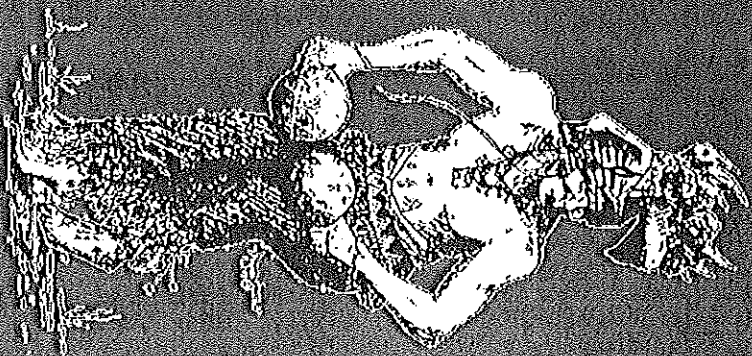
Amendments in Section 804 will:

- clarify that for cases involving obstruction of justice or assaults against tribal justice personnel by a non-Indian, the tribe has jurisdiction even if the victim is also non-Indian;
- remove the existing requirement under VAWA 2013 that limits tribal jurisdiction to those non-Indians who live or work in the Indian country of the tribe or are in a qualifying relationship with a member of the tribe or non-member Indian resident (often referred to as the "sufficient ties" provision);
- clarify that tribes in Maine are able to implement the law.



A TRIBE THAT COMPLIES WITH

- **ILIOA 2010** – regains enhanced sentencing authority over certain Indian defendants
- **VAWA 2013/2022** – regains criminal jurisdiction over certain non-Indians who commit one of the listed categories of covered crimes within the tribe's Indian country (VAWA STCJ)
- **Both** – regains enhanced sentencing over certain Indians **AND** may sentence non-Indians prosecuted for STCJ to incarceration if convicted, for up to 3 years per offense, for a total of 9 years, and/or a \$15,000 fine.
- **Neither** – keeps the status quo – can prosecute Indians who commit crimes in tribe's Indian country and sentence within the basic ICRA limits of 1 year incarceration and/or \$5000 fine.



VAWA 2022 Amendments to the Pascua Yaqui Code

EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 1, 2022

TRIBAL CODE- AMENDMENTS

Resolution No. C07-219-22 (Ord. 50-22); Resolution of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe Approving an Ordinance Comprehensively Revising the Criminal Code to Fully Exercise and Implement Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction as Authorized in the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Bill of 2022 and Enhanced Sentencing Authority as Authorized in the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010.

Resolution No. C07-226-22; Resolution of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe Amending Title 2, Part II, Chapter 2-17 of the Pascua Yaqui Code (Prosecutor's Ordinance).

APPLICABILITY – 25 U.S.C. § 1304(B)

(b) Nature of the criminal jurisdiction

(1) In general – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the inherent tribal powers of self-government recognized and affirmed by sections 1301 and 1303 of this title, the powers of self-government of a participating tribe, including any participating tribes in the State of Maine, include the inherent power of that tribe, which is hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise special Tribal criminal jurisdiction over all persons.

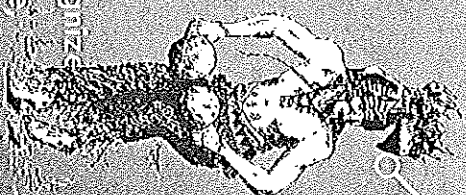
(2) Concurrent jurisdiction

The exercise of special Tribal criminal jurisdiction by a participating tribe shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the United States, of a State, or of both.

(3) Applicability

Nothing in this section—

- (A) creates or eliminates any Federal or State criminal jurisdiction over Indian country; or
- (B) affects the authority of the United States or any State government that has been delegated authority by the United States to investigate and prosecute a criminal violation in Indian country.



POST VAWA COORDINATED JUSTICE SYSTEM

Multiple Factors to Consider

- Sufficient Law Enforcement Resources

- Jurisdiction exercised, and coordination with local, state, and federal systems.

- Tribal Court Capacity

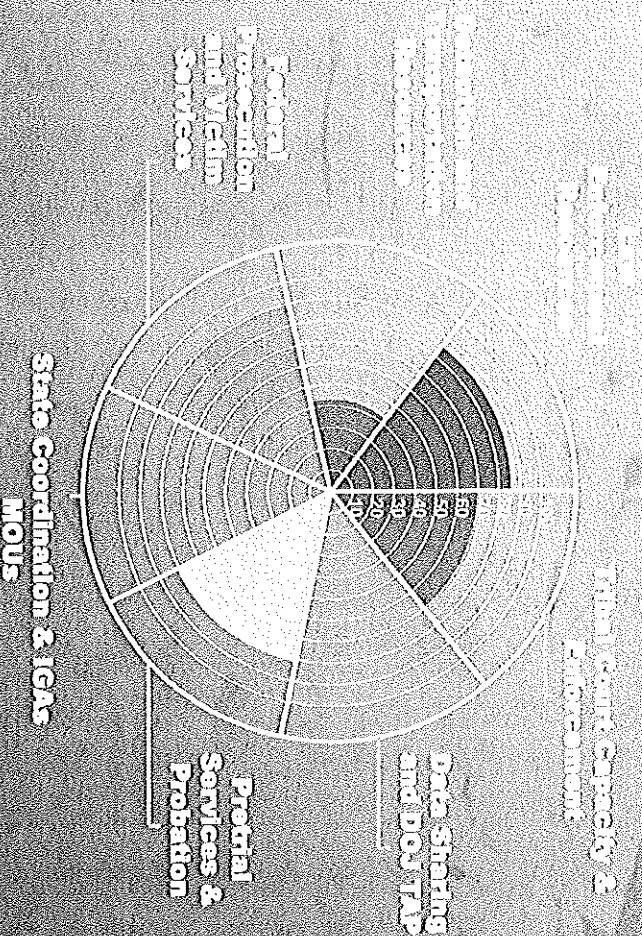
- Detention and

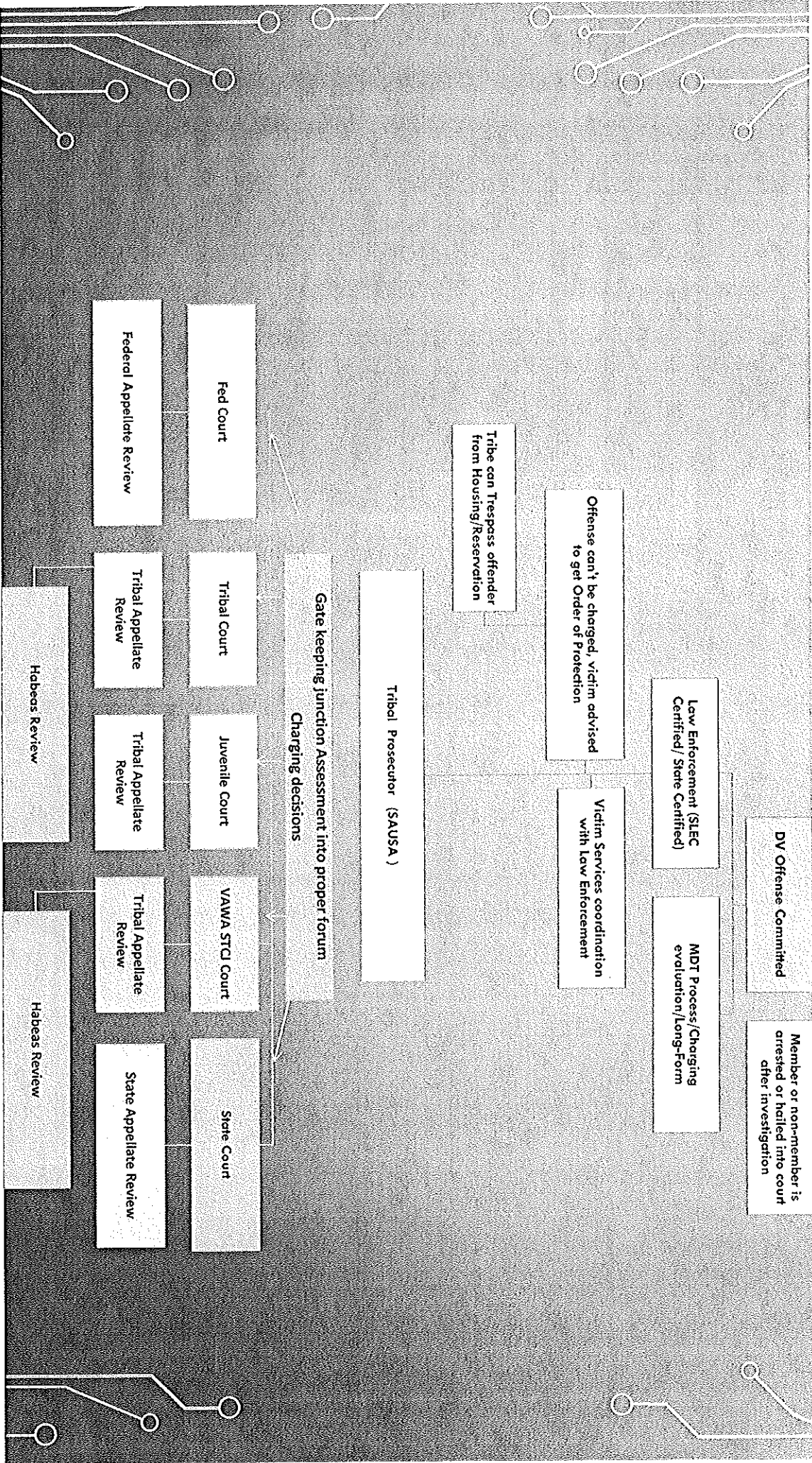
Transportation

Resources

- Pretrial & Probation

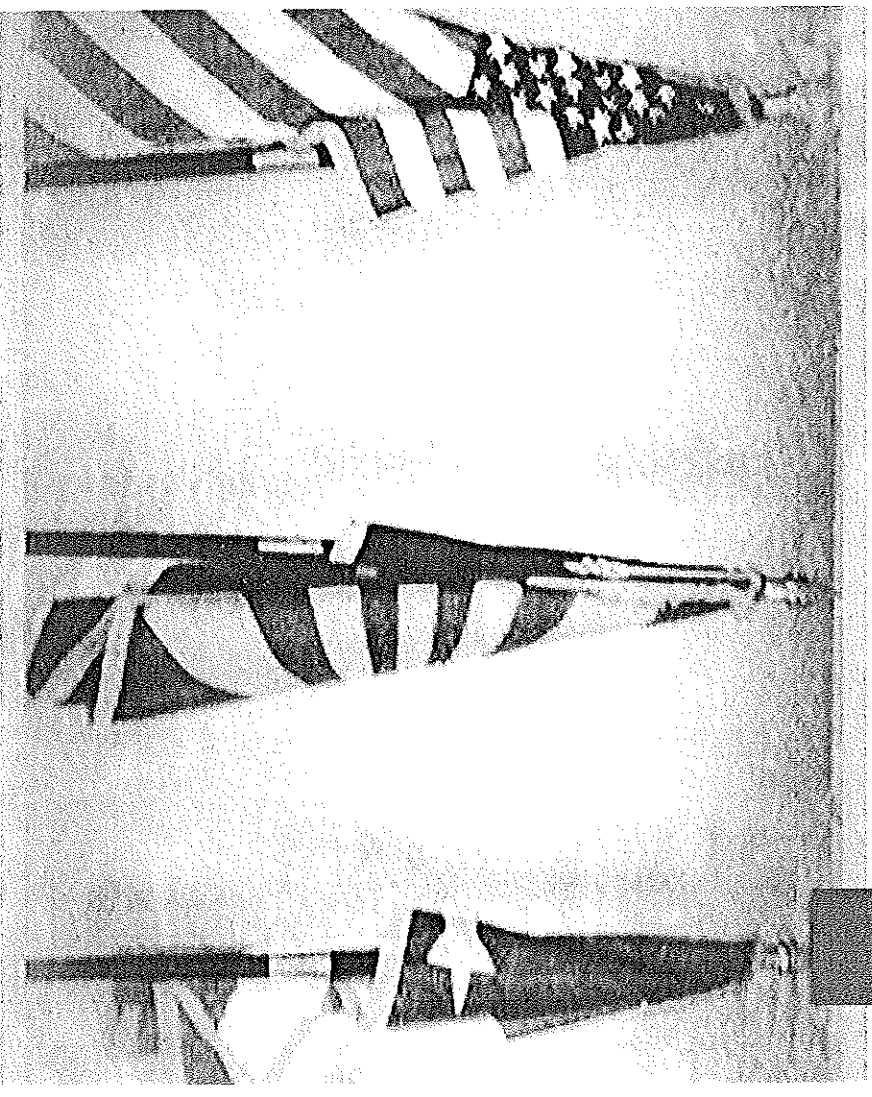
Services





PYT EXTRADITION CASE

In April 2016, a non-Indian was convicted for acts of domestic violence assault against his Yaqui enrolled girlfriend. A tribal court warrant was issued for his arrest for failing to comply with his conditions of his sentence. The Pascua Yaqui Office of the Prosecutor filed a demand for extradition with the county attorney's office under Arizona's extradition law. The extradition request contained our tribal court warrant based on VAWA authority. The state statute provides that if a tribe honors extradition to the state, the state will honor extraditions to the tribe. The county superior court judge accepted our Tribal Court warrant and served it upon the defendant who was in the Pima County jail on unrelated charges. In August 2016, the defendant was picked up by Pascua Yaqui law enforcement and brought back to PY Tribal Court.



OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA



On June 29, 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Oklahoma v Castro-Huerta* authorized states to prosecute non-Indians who commit crimes against Indians in Indian country. The Court noted that “Indian country is part of the State, not separate from the State” and opined that a “State has jurisdiction over all of its territory, including Indian country.” Unless State jurisdiction is preempted, a State has jurisdiction over crimes committed in Indian country.

Importantly, the Court noted in footnote 9 of the opinion, “The Court’s holding is an interpretation of federal law, which applies throughout the United States.” The decision was a 5-4 majority opinion drafted by Justice Kavanaugh; joined by Justices Alito, Thomas, Roberts, and Barrett.

OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA



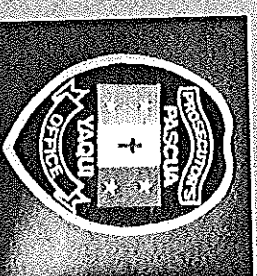
On June 29, 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Oklahoma v Castro-Huerta* authorized states to prosecute non-Indians who commit crimes against Indians in Indian country.

“We conclude that the Federal Government and the State have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute crimes committed by non-Indians against Indians in Indian country.”

The Court noted that “Indian country is part of the State, not separate from the State” and opined that a “State has jurisdiction over all of its territory, including Indian country.” Unless State jurisdiction is preempted, a State has jurisdiction over crimes committed in Indian country.

Importantly, the Court noted in footnote 9 of the opinion, “The Court’s holding is an interpretation of federal law, which applies throughout the United States.” The decision was a 5-4 majority opinion drafted by Justice Kavanaugh; joined by Justices Alito, Thomas, Roberts, and Barrett.

OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA



The decision has created uncertainty across Indian Country, for both tribes and states and has potentially negative impacts and implications. The ruling has disrupted tribal sovereignty and jurisdiction in criminal cases.

For the first time in history, every state, along with the federal government, will have concurrent jurisdiction over Indian country.

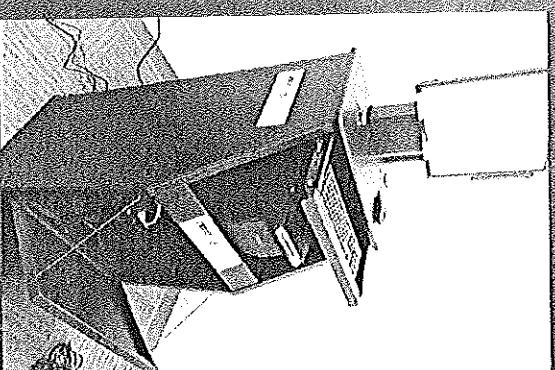
Unless Congress acts to preempt state jurisdiction, states can choose to prosecute non-Natives for all crimes committed on tribal lands.

With regard to VAWA STCJ and SDVCJ, tribes believe that Castro-Huerta has NO impact on tribal and federal jurisdiction. The case deals only with state jurisdiction.

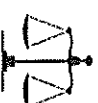
HOW WILL TRIBES ADJUST?

Workaround and Tribal Solutions to Jurisdictional Puzzle

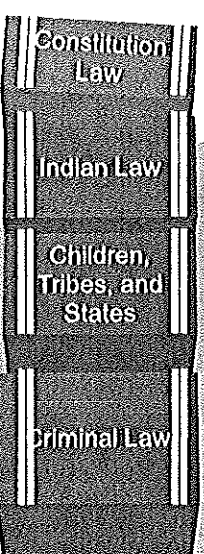
- General Justice, law enforcement, and robust court reform/investment & training
- T.A.P. DOJ program provides Tribes access to national criminal databases (CJIS). Uploading disposition data, warrants, sex offender data, & orders of protection. Amber Alert Systems.
- VAWA 2013 & 2022 Implementation: Expanded jurisdiction over Non-Indian Offenders.
- TLOA Implementation: SAUSA Program & enhanced sentences. Public Defenders, SLEC, Judges (jurisdictional flexibility)
- SORNA Implementation: Sex offender management programs.
- IGAs, MOUs, Joint Jurisdiction Court Agreements and multi-jurisdiction Task Forces.
- Extradition, Writs of offenders, & State/tribal absconders (cooperation).
- Code/Constitution Reform (jurisdiction exercise).
- Alternative programming: BJA Recidivism Reduction, Pretrial Services & Risk Assessments
- Digital Case Mgmt. systems (data analysis, reports, sharing intrinsic case data)



JUSTICE, VICTIM RIGHTS, & SAFETY



Pascua Yaqui Policy to address uncertainty created by Castro-Huerta



P.L. 280 Retrocession	Preemption	Special Deputy County Attorney Program
<p><i>Pascua Yaqui's 1985 P.L. 280 Retrocession precludes state exercise of criminal jurisdiction on the Pascua Yaqui Reservation. See also, Arizona State Constitution Art. 20, §4.</i></p>	<p><i>"Indian Sovereignty Doctrine"</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preemption of VAWA covered crimes (Plenary Authority) prosecuted by tribe. 2. Infringement of Tribal self-government, 3. Federal, and tribal interests at stake outweigh the state interest and 4. Federal policy pronouncements of VAWA/TLOA/SORNA. 5. Sovereign Immunity 	<p><i>IGA: appoint tribal prosecutors to prosecute state offenses committed on PY; Coordinate responsibilities of Tribe & County government.</i></p> <p><i>Goal: help address jurisdictional uncertainty, reduce crime, decrease violent crime, combat sexual & domestic violence against Tribal members, & combat MMIP</i></p>

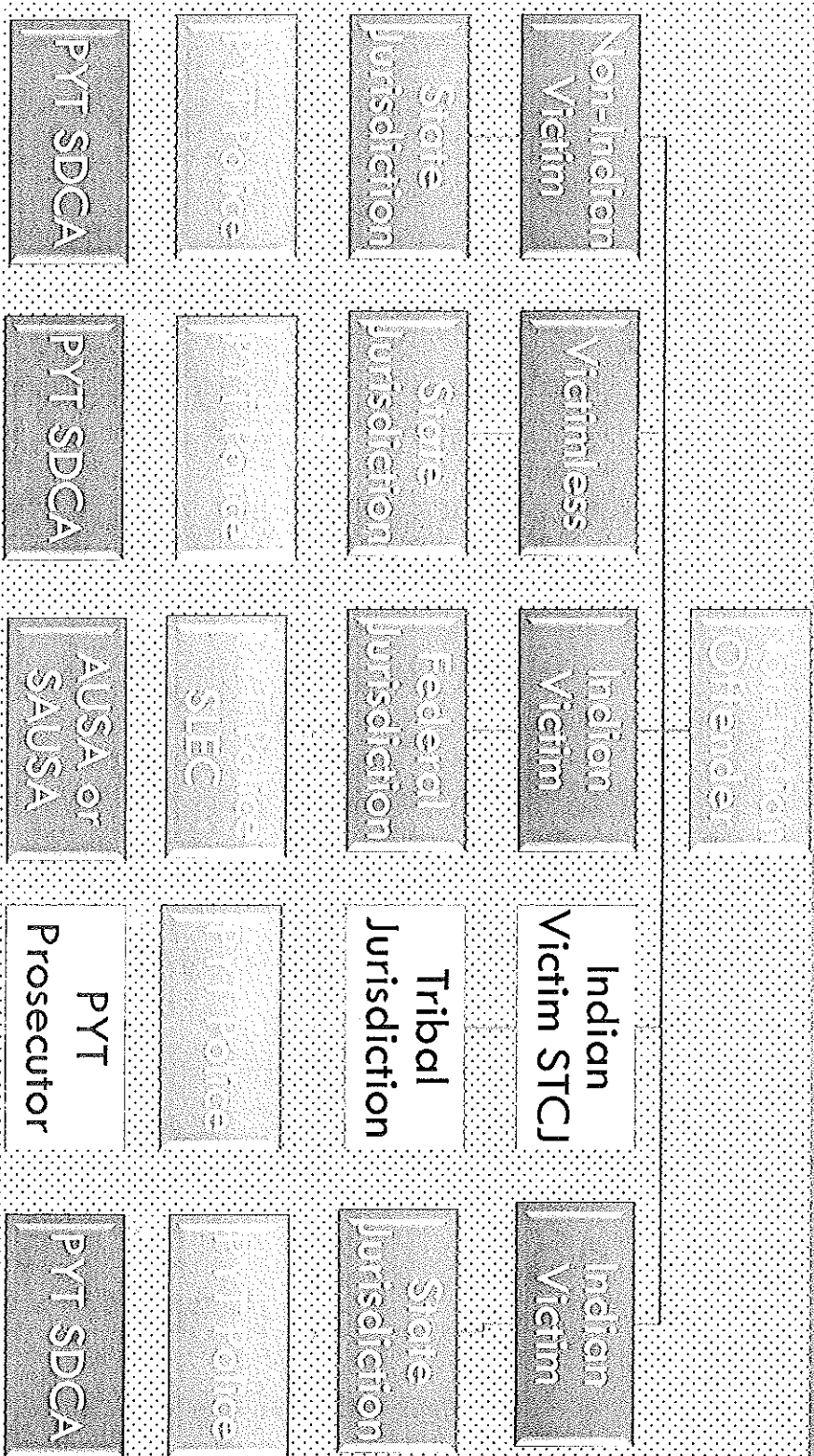
IGA-SPECIAL DEPUTY COUNTY ATTORNEY (SDCA) PROGRAM



WHEREAS the Participating Jurisdictions desire to enter into this IGA to coordinate the prompt processing, execution, and enforcement of state or tribal warrants, demands for extradition, and protection orders, and to authorize the appointment of a tribal prosecutor as a [Special Deputy County Attorney]

The Participating Jurisdictions shall also work together in good faith to arrange for the appointment of a tribal prosecutor as a [Special Deputy County Attorney] in the Pima County Attorney's Office. This [Special Deputy County Attorney] shall, at the direction and under the supervision of the Pima County Attorney, facilitate the prosecution of certain criminal offenses that occur on the Tribe's reservation, for which the State of Arizona has jurisdiction, in Pima County [Consolidated] Justice Court or Pima County Superior Court, as appropriate.

VAWA SPECIAL TRIBAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION TRIBAL SPECIAL DEPUTY COUNTY ATTORNEY (SDCA) CASTRO-HUERTA



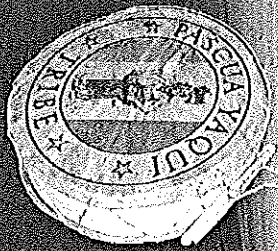
MMIWG

On November 26, 2019, President Trump signed Executive Order 13898, that formed the 100-year task force, **Operation Lody Justice**.

On October 10, 2020, the President signed **Savanna's Act, S. 227**, which directs the U.S. Dept. of Justice (DOJ) to review, revise and develop law enforcement and justice protocols to address missing or murdered Native Americans.

He also signed the "Not Invisible Act," S. 982, which directs the U.S. Dept. of the Interior to designate an official within the B.I.A. to coordinate prevention efforts, grants and programs related to missing Indians, and murder and human trafficking of Indians.

"We are talking about a public safety crisis, a public health and behavioral health crisis, and a crisis of morality. Violence and the effects of violence equal a public health emergency. Whether it is gun violence, homicide, or domestic violence."



QUESTIONS

Attorney General Alfred Urbina

Office: 520-883-5119

Email:

alfred.urbina@pascuayacui-nsn.gov

Deputy Attorney General OJ Flores

Email:

oscar.j.flores@pascuayacui-nsn.gov



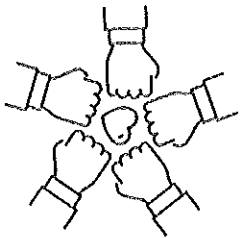
The ASU Research on Violent Victimization Lab's Commitment to Reducing MMIP in Collaboration with the Arizona Study Committee

Research on Violent Victimization Lab
a unit of the
ASU School of Criminology
and Criminal Justice
Arizona State University

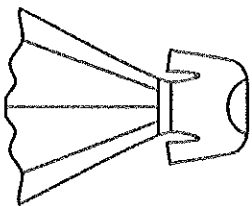
Presented to
the Arizona MMIP Study Committee & the Pascua
Yaqui Tribe
October 28, 2022
Tucson, AZ

Agenda

Who We Are

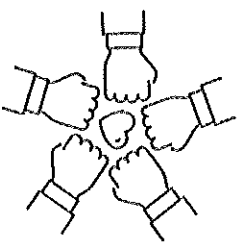


Past MIMIWG
Research



Current
& Future MMIP
Work



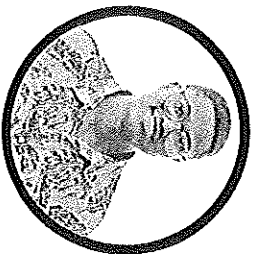


Who We Are

The ROWV Lab's mission is to gather knowledge to develop solutions that promote safety and wellbeing among Indigenous peoples



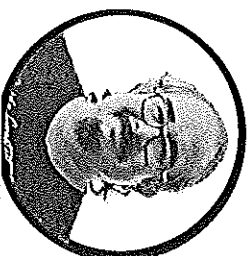
Dr. Kate Fox
Lab Director



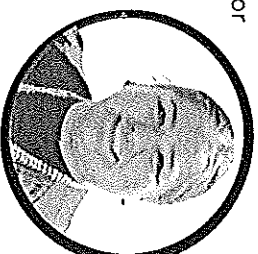
Leo Mukosi S.J.D
Zezuru Tribe
Post-Doctoral
Researcher



Kayleigh Stanek
Lab & Research
Projects Manager



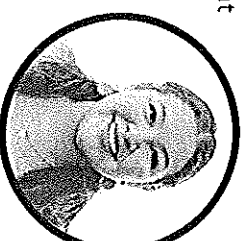
Christopher Sharp
Colorado River Indian Tribes
Associate Director



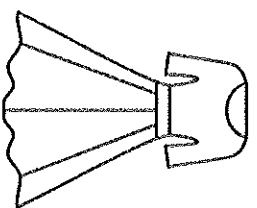
Cassie Harvey
Diné & Zuni Tribes
Data Analyst & Public
Relations Manager



Valaura Imus-Nahsonhoya
Hopi Tribe
Community Engagement
Director



Katonya Begay
Diné Tribe
Communications
Coordinator

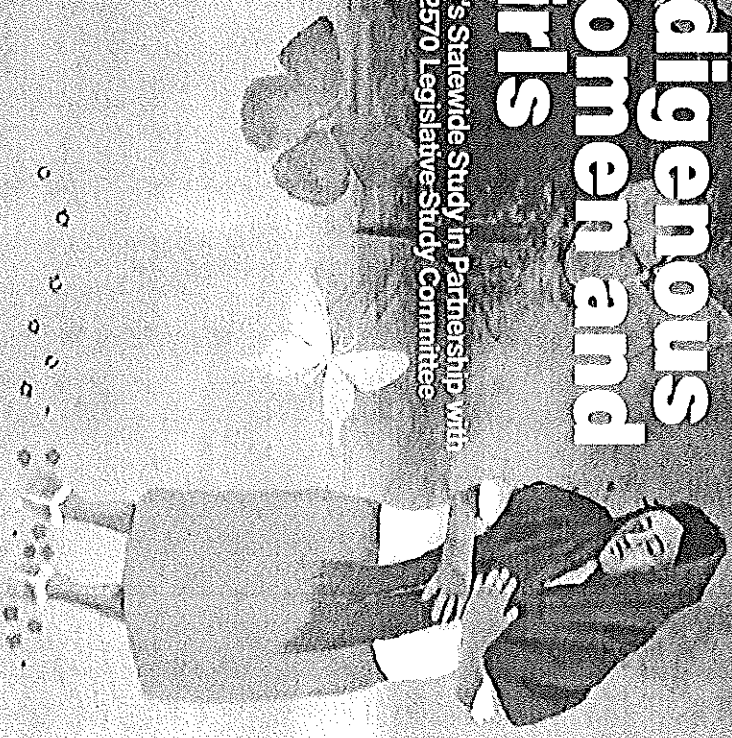


Our Past MIMIWG Research

**Our 2019-2020
collaboration
with the HB2570
MMIWG Study
Committee**

Reducing Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

Arizona's Statewide Study in Partnership with
the HB2570 Legislative Study Committee



November 2020

We gathered data on MMIWG

Missing persons data:

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)

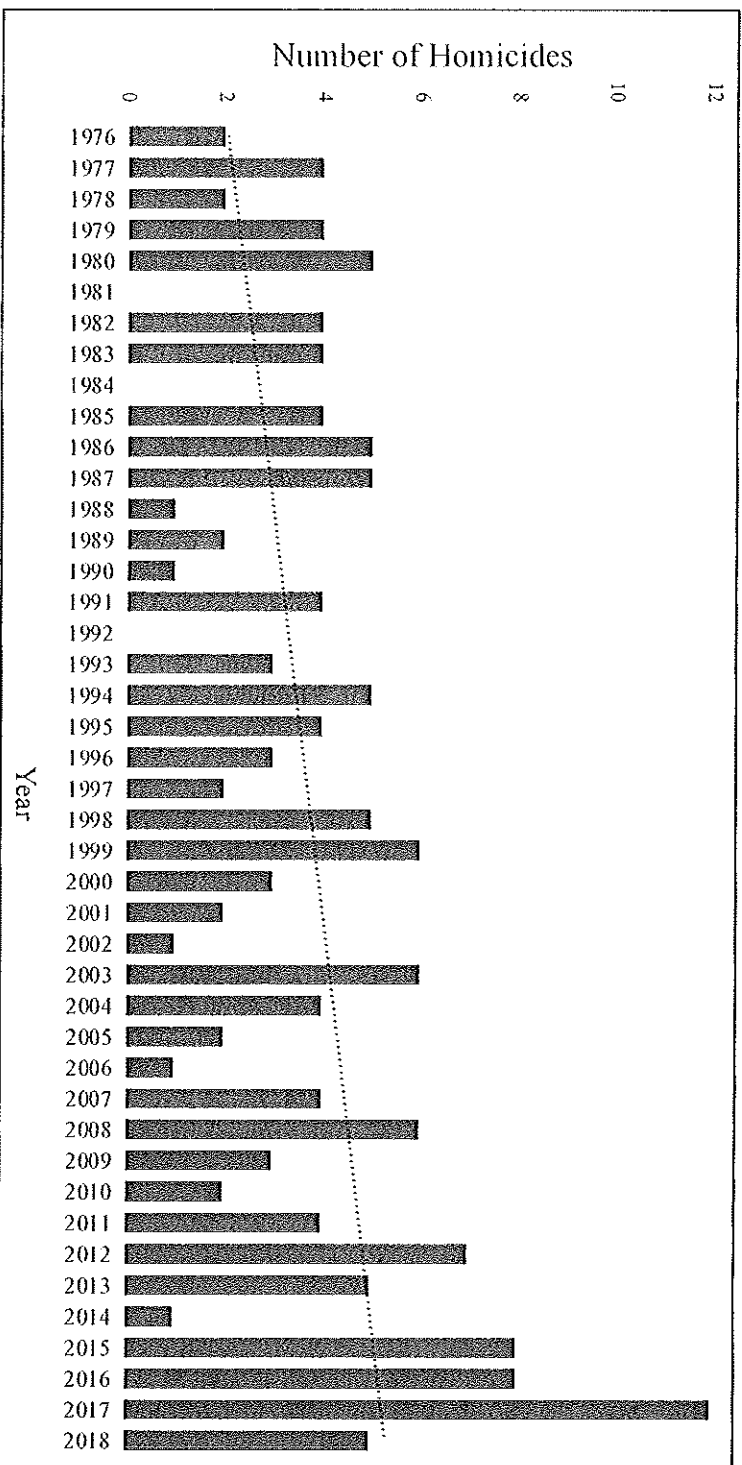
In 2020, 12 Indigenous females had active open missing person cases

Homicide data:

- FBI Uniform Crime Report
- Over 40 years (1976-2018), 160 murders of Indigenous females

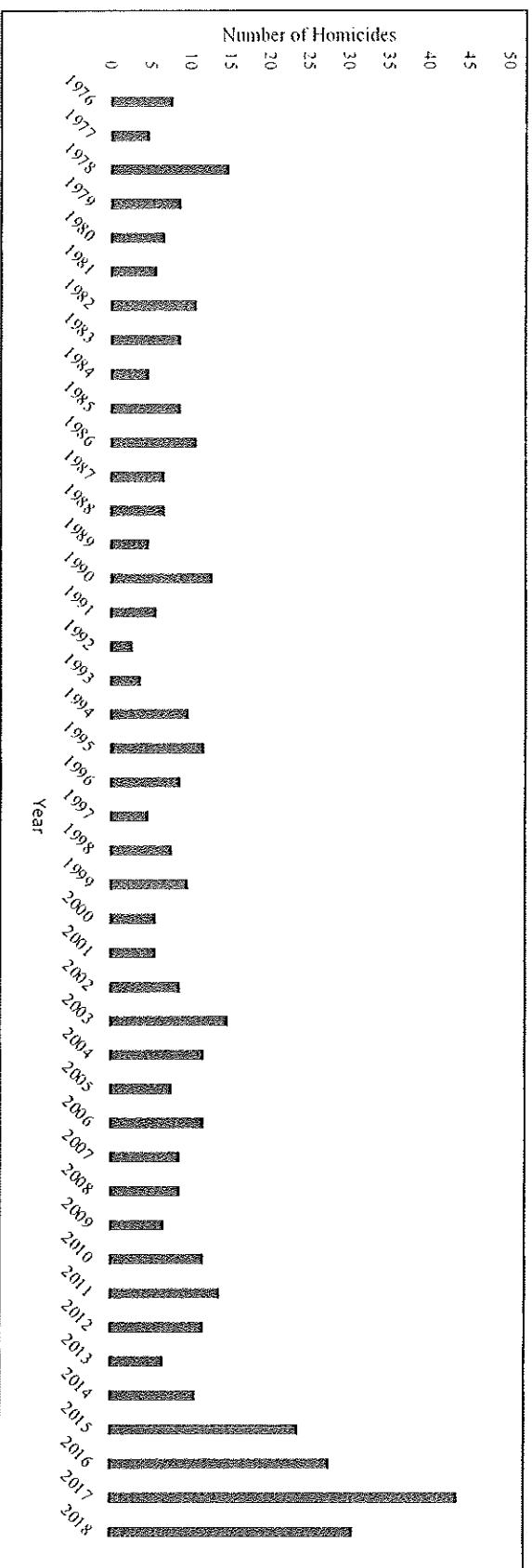
These are reported missing & murdered cases – many more are unreported

Murders of Arizona Indigenous females have been increasing for the past 40 years



FBI UCR: 160 MMIWG (1976-2018)

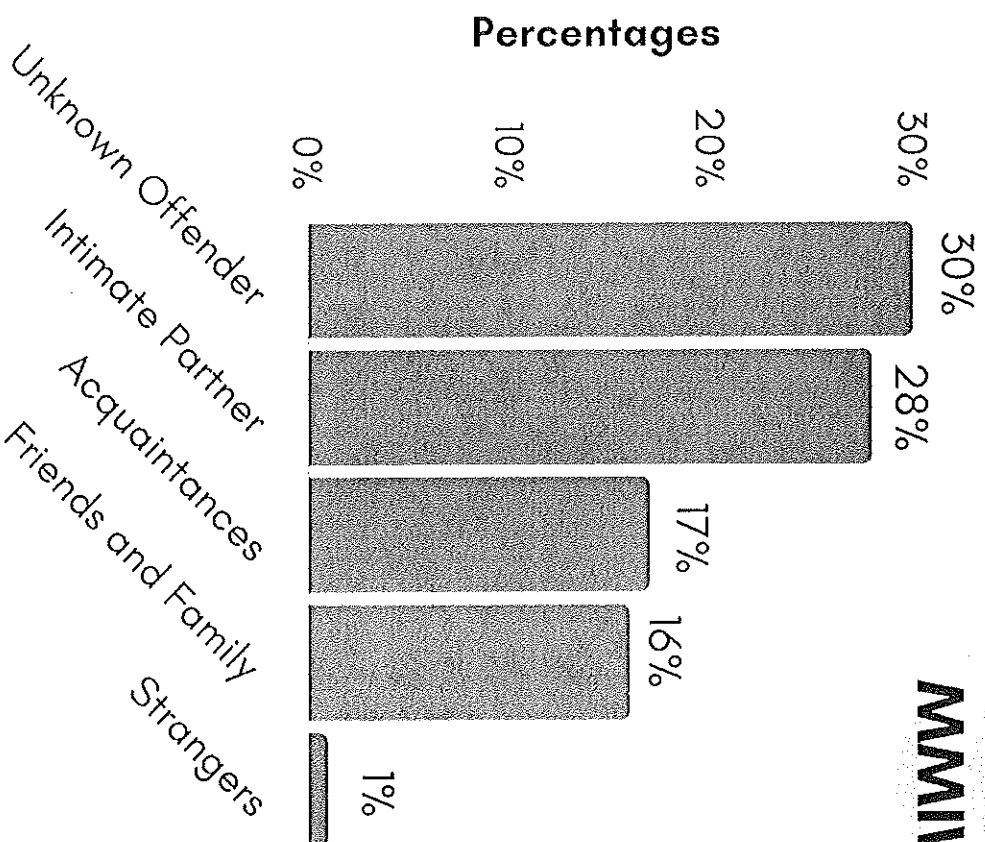
Indigenous males are murdered too, at high rates, and especially in the past few years



This highlights the importance of expanding to MMIP

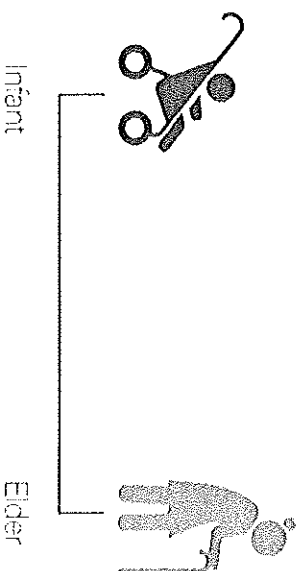
FBI UCR: 474 Indigenous males (1976-2018)

Who commits MMIWG?



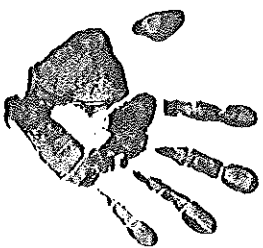
**Indigenous
females are killed
by unknown
attackers,
intimate partners,
acquaintances,
friends and family**

At what age does MMIWG happen?



Indigenous women and girls of all ages are missing and murdered, ranging from infants to elders

Women ages 20-40 were murdered more often than those who were younger & older



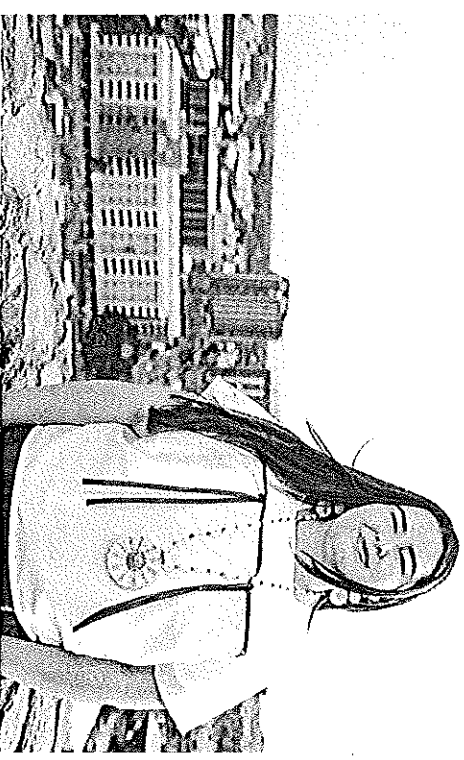
Our Current & Future MMIP Work

We are looking at MMIP at ASU

Transitioning to college is a major life event. Yet not much is known about the MMIP experiences of Indigenous college students.

The goals of this work is

- to elevate ASU Indigenous students' voices
- 128 survey participants
- 11 student 1:1 interviews
- 40 interviews with staff/faculty who work with Indigenous students



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INDIGENOUS ARTISTS

**Deadline to Submit Artwork
October 31, 2022 at 11:59pm**

**Looking for Indigenous ASU students and affiliates
to help bring awareness to Missing and Murdered
Indigenous Peoples through digital art**

***All artists will receive a certificate of participation.**

Select artist(s) will be given an honorarium of up to \$500.*

01 OF 04



**We invite
Indigenous ASU
affiliates to bring
awareness to
MMIP through
digital art**

Future MMIP work in partnership with the MMIP Study Committee

Our goal is to address MMIP in Arizona by

- Partnering with families impacted by MMIP
- Partnering with organizations that serve Tribal Nations and Indigenous peoples
- Educate, train, and document violence against Indigenous peoples in culturally-appropriate ways

We will listen and learn from your expertise

We are committed to working in benefit Indigenous families and the people of Arizona.

Listening & taking action to address MMIP

Story telling: We will listen to the experiences of families and survivors impacted by MMIP

Gathering grounds: We plan to host a summit to address and take action on changes needed to address MMIP

SAVE THE DATES

May 4 & 5 in metro Phoenix and at the AZ State Capitol

Thank you!

Kate Fox, PhD – katefox@asu.edu

